REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,234—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sixpen Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		3 8
Third do.		3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

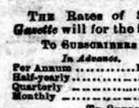
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1878.

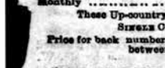
The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 29th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033, Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and many other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

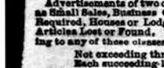
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,600 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, MINAB, BUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUBREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

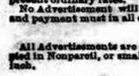
The S. S. INDIA, 1,600 Tons, Commander G. G. O Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

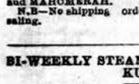
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

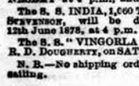
HALL LINE.



RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,
WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 15th inst.
Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S

(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

Price—Mounted on Cloth, Rupee 1-6; ith Rollers, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

Price—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra.
,, ,, ,, with Rollers. 10 ,,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Rabot	14th June.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

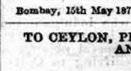
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2983	450	W. W. Fentiman

21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per doz.	Rs.	18 0
Carlowitz, No. 6	,,		14 8
Ofner, Red and White	,,		24 8
Erlau	,,		16 0
Sparkling White	,,		37 8
ODENBURG, White	,,		24 8
RUSTER, DRY	,,		36 0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	,,		78 0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs.	11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	6	do. Pts.
Margaux	,,	15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	,,	22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,,	24½	do.
Cantemerle	,,	31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs.	15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,,	19	do.
Do. Superior	,,	21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs.	16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	,,	19	do.
Scharlachberg	,,	28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,,	32	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs.	31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,,	33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,,	38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs.	14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs.	45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	,,	41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Ballereque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Frandas	Rs.	14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,,	18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	28	,,

HOCKS:—From G. M. Passmann Sohn, Mayence,

Laubenheimer	Rs.	16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	,,	18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,,	22	,,
Steinwein	,,	22	,,
Hochheimer	,,	24	,,
Rudesheimer	,,	26	,,
Marcobrunner	,,	30	,,

BEER:—

Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs.	6	,,

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	22	p. case 3 doz. pints flasks.
Do. do. Star Cognac	,,	22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	24	p. case 3 doz. pints, flasks.
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Stars	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	,,	23	,,
Do. do. *** Stars	,,	27	,,
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	,,	30	,,

CHAMPAGNE:—

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* Champagne	Rs.	50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	54	p. 2 doz. pts.
Real Eugène Cliequot of Reims	Rs.	36	per doz. Qts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Billery	,,	35	,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	,,	30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

For delicacy of flavour and brilliancy, this Ale is unrivalled. Every brewing reserved for us is bottled with as much care as costly wine.

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE

BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"Bull-Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

NET CASH. CREDIT.
Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ....per doz. 5 8 5 12 } Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ....per doz. 3 12 4 0 }

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

This Stout is kept for upwards of a year in vats of immense capacity to allow it to mature before being bottled, and it possesses all the well-known nourishing properties of the finest brown malt.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

NET CASH. CREDIT.
Rs. a. Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ....per doz. 5 8 5 12 } Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ....per doz. 3 12 4 0 }

We are sole Consignees of these two specialities; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ASSISTANT WATCH-MAKER AT MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 8, Church Gate Streets where he undertakes the repairs of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES as well as JEWELLERY at moderate charges. Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has just received very carefully selected stock of Gold and Silver Watches made, expressly to order for India, to which he respectfully solicit inspection.

Watches of Rs. 40 and above will be guaranteed for 2 years.

Mr. L. S. has also a large stock of Musical Boxes for sale at moderate prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS on the SECURITY of POSITIVE NOTES are for the present DISCONTINUED.

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES

BY JAMES McCABES, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES

BY JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS.

Mounted and folded Book form, each sheet Rs. 5.

No.	Coast N. of	No.	containing
24,	Bombay.	57	Sholapore.
25	,, Bombay Coast.	58	,, Bellary.
26	,, Ratnagherry Coast.	59	,, Chitteldroog.
38	,, District Nassick.	60	,, Bangalore.
39	,, ,, Poona.	61	,, Ootacamund.
40	,, ,, Kolapore.	62	,, Dindigul.
41	,, ,, Dhawar.	63	Cape Comorin.
42	,, ,, Carwar.	73	,, Chapda.
43	,, ,, Mangalore.	74	,, Sironcha.
54	,, ,, Oomrawuttee	75	,, Hyderabad.
55	,, ,, Bassim.		

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CONTRACT and COMMON CARRIERS' ACTS, a MANUAL of INDIAN CONTRACT LAW, copiously Illustrated with Rulings; by G. E. Knox, C. S., Judge Small Cause Court, Allahabad ..... Rs. 2 0

THE INDIAN LIMITATION and MAJORITY ACTS, a Compendium of the Rulings of Indian High Courts, on Act 15 of 1877 and Act 9 of 1875, with Leading Cases upon Limitation; by Ditto. ..... Rs. 2 0

THE PROCEDURE of MOFUSSIL SMALL CAUSE COURTS; by Ditto. ..... Rs. 2 0

A DIGEST of CIVIL PROCEDURE PREVALENT in BRITISH INDIA, 2 vols; by Ditto ..... Rs. 15 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1878 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovmentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, Constables, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 3rd day of June 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

15 cases tins of Condensed Milk.
1 do. large size Patent Leathers.
An Invoice of splendid collection of cut-glass fancy ornaments containing of inkstands, paper weights, spoons thermometers, clocks, statues, sarcellars, flower vases, eraser and various sorts of ornaments.
An Invoice of porcelain and gilt toys in beautiful assortments, and also a collection of Parian figures and busts in various sizes and subjects.
An Invoice of 20 cases glassware, consisting of lamps, chimneys, tumblers, &c.
An Invoice of artificial flower vases under glass covers, of large sizes.
Eight days office calendar clocks, A. and F. Pear's scented bar soaps, &c., &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT for the Hosiery and General Outfitting Business. Apply with references to "POONA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

NOTICE to the RESIDENTS N. E. Lines G. I. P. R.—Fresh Ground COFFEE in Tins 1 lb. each, As. 13; per dozen, Rs. 9. Cursetjee Dossabhai, Camp Deolali.

FOR SALE, OPEN CARRIAGE, property of Dr. F. G. JOYNT. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

FOR SALE, Blundell Spence's Fresh Boiled LINSEED OIL at Rs. 10½ per Drum. Apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BANAJEE, 5, Hornby Row.

COOKING STOVES, with Pots, Pans, and Piping complete; No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot, Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, Chopped Loaf Sugar, Tea and Coffee, at PEARCE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12	0
Treble do. ..... ,,	11	0
Double do. ..... ,,	10	0
Single do. ..... ,,	8	8
Double Whalebone ..... ,,	10	8
Single Do. ..... ,,	9	8
Match, best selected ..... ,,	7	0
Do. do. for practice ..... ,,	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ..... ,,	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	8

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. ..... Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malins.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3 8
Fives Bats ..... each	1 8
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4	

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets	12	0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins, per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. L. & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. L. & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition; can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. L. & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER,

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.	Per 1,000.	Per 100.	TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.	Per 1000.	Per 100.
Thompson's Prime	Rs. 22	Rs. 2-8	Regalias Elegante	Rs. 25	Rs. 3-0
Dawson's ,,	,, 20	,, 2-4	Favoritas	,, 22	,, 2-8
Thompson's No. 1	,, 17	,, 2-0	Principes	,, 20	,, 2-4
Dawson's No. 1	,, 17	,, 2-0			

Manufactured of the very Choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the New Season's Crop.

The special attention of SMOKERS to the above Brands is respectfully invited.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 11TH JUNE 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day are again without special interest as regards commercial matters, and the chief object of attention now is the advent of the Monsoon. As regards both Exports and Imports everything depends on the character of the rains, and until the Congress actually meets this will be the chief object of interest.

From London we have no commercial telegrams to-day owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, but yesterday's telegram from New York is to hand. Ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 11¼ cents per lb., but Futures are not quoted. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	3,000	1,600	2,400
Three do do	4,000	2,800	3,700

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has been somewhat irregular. There have been sellers of long dated Bank Bills at slightly over yesterday's rates, but Private Paper continues to be negotiable on previous terms, and there is no decided indication observable in the Market either way. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¾ to 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 21-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business, and we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 premium ; 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to show an easier tendency with more sellers than buyers. Fours we quote at Rs. 94¾ ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 95 ; Fives-and-a-half, at Rs. 103¾.

THE SHARE MARKET remains very firm, and the changes noted in our quotations are all in favour of sellers. Banks are unchanged throughout, and in Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba. Press shares are steady but not active, and we have only to note an advance of Rs. 10 in Berars and Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are all stronger, with an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share, although it is difficult to say why, unless it be speculation on the probability of a favourable Monsoon.

COTTON is very firm, and, if anything, there has been rather more demand on the part of exporters. The actual business done, however, has been very small owing to the small supplies available, and for all practical purposes the season may be considered over. We quote :—

G. G. Dharwar	Rs. 215	per candy F. P.
Good Oomras	,, 212	,, ,,
F. G. F. do	,, 205	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 200	,, ,,
F. F. do	,, 190	,, ,,
Fair do	,, 180	,, ,,
F. G. F. Dholleras	,, 205	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 200	,, ,,

SEEDS remain quiet at unaltered prices. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6-11, Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-11 per cwt.

FREIGHT are without special change. By steamer for Liverpool we quote 17s. 6d., and by sailing ship 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton, but even at these figures engagements are small. For Trieste and Venice £1-15, payable here, is the quotation.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable alteration. Sellers are firm in the hope that the commencement of the rains may bring a better demand, but in the meantime transactions are very limited.

COALS have not altered in any way. No fresh business has been done to arrive, both buyers and sellers alike holding aloof.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	7·5
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	880
Nations' Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	19

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.*	810
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	900
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18	p.s.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	..	725
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	30	p.s*	1,080
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,060
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55	p. c.	1,900 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	..	85
Ahownagur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40	p.s.	1,100
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,025
Bombay Hemp and Jute Co.	..	..	..	..	p.s	975
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.s	794
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s	969
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	..	640
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	850
Flaming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,300
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,160
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35	p.s.	980
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	..	850
Jawaj Baloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	940
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	845
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	850
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		750
Madras U. Spinning ..	425	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	22½	p.s*	315
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,310
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,200
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	3,000	5,000	..	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35	p.	900
Nerlad S. and W. Co...	400	1,000	all	..	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	800	2,000	all	..	..	640
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	750
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,150
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30	p.s.	840 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning..	640	1,250	all	30	p.s.	750
Do do. ½ Share.	400	1,000	250	125	p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	..	980
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	25	p. s.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅜	3·0	p. c.	286
Do. New £20 Shares...	..	£20	13⅜	1·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6⅜	7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	2 19-21	do.		33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.		1,100
Do. New Shares..	..	£18	19	6·15	do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	965
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	600
Bellamy	178	1,000	all	60		720
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45	p.s	490
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14	do	140
Kandla Cotton Co	1,000	250	all	10	do	73
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	50	do	500
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	600	500	all	15	do	220
East India Press Co...	382	1,000	all	100	do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50	do	1,300
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40	do	375
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	306
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40	do	340
Prince of W. Press	1,200	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25	do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60	do	490
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	In the month of April.	First four months.
GOLD—	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.....	24,57,896	57,66,413
Exports.....	450	2,63,800
Net Imports	24,57,446	55,02,613
SILVER—		
Imports.....	82,73,473	3,36,31,837
Exports.....	5,44,593	29,38,882
Net Imports.....	77,28,880	3,06,92,945
Total Imports.....	1,07,31,369	3,93,98,240
,, Exports.....	5,45,043	32,02 682
,, Net Imports.....	1,01,86,326	3,61,95,558

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January to 31st March 1877.	Total To 30th March 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	10471945	9976338	...	495607
East Indian, Jabalpur....	1293170	903770	...	389400
Eastern Bengal	243541	103399	211377	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	1087502	1106463	18961	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi....	2502491	2751923	249334	...
Madras	1693154	1693154	...	338186
South Indian	654308	754121	101813	...
Great Indian Peninsula....	9365031	8994049	...	370982
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	2163637	2191282	27645	...
Total.....	30871957	29389912	...	1482045
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	27313	37904	10691	...
Nalhati	22160	29850	6500	...
Rajputana	143101	170392	27291	...
Holkar	84185	220813	146678	...
Khamgaon	21003	24959	3956	...
Amraoti	30934	38623	7771	...
Wardha Valley	15080	41639	26549	...
Nizam's	193863	213014	19161	...
Tirhut	69743	107129	37387	...
Punjab Northern	135016	215559	80543	...
Neemuch	15268	43005	26747	...
Northern Bengal	...	133499	133499	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	289198	289198	...
Sindia	...	a18580	18580	...
Dhond and Manmad	...	35494	3494	...
Total.....	1356003	2200428	842425	...
Grand Total.....	32229960	31590340	...	639620
Gross Estimated Expenses..	13678172	14651600	...	1616048
Net Receipts.....	18551788	16938740	...	1616048

a—Total receipts from 16th January to 30th March 1878.
b—Total receipts from 16th to 30th March 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP HENRIETTA, 1,065 tons, Captain W. Kelly, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP NOEL EILIAN, 1,080 tons, Captain D. Pritchard, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ZULEIKA 1,091 tons, Captain F. Riddell, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 25,186 Indian maunds salt.

THE SHIP FANNIE TUCKER, 1,596 tons, Captain J. M. Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 22nd March, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BATES FAMILY, 2,154 tons, Captain W. Dougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, 24th Feb., with a cargo of railway iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE SHIP OIMARA, 1,353 tons, Captain G. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 11th April, with a cargo of 25,370 bags rice, 233 bales jute, and 2,500 packages gunny bags. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP SHAH JEHAN, 698 tons, Captain S. J. Lawson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 15th May, with Mrs. Harwood, and 29 deck passengers, and the following cargo : —4,146 bags sugar, 8 bags cocoanuts, 100 casks molasses, 255 casks cocoanut oil, 21 packages sundries, and 1 packages and 12 utensils.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Shah Jahan.....	Lawson	Mauritius, May 15.
	Fannie Tucker	Roberts	Calcutta, March 22.
	Oimara	Simpson	Calcutta, April 11.
	Bates Family	Dougall	Newport, Feb 24.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Nearchus	Barter	Amsterdam.
	British Statesman..	Maloney	Singapore.
	John O'Gaunt.....	Lyall	Manilla.
	Annie Reed	Crowell	Newyork.
	London	Henderson	Liverpool.
	Henrietta	Kelly	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Noel Eilian, Pritchard, to Falmouth.
Ship Zuleika, Riddell, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Leverrier s—1 cask earthenware, Syed Mohaydin ; 31 packages glassware, Abdoolbhoy Khersolabhoy.
Europa s—5 packages glassware, Moossa Eleb.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth s—5 cases biscuits, Abdoolkurim Heerjeebhoy and Co.
Battle Abbey—10 cases biscuits, Ebrahim Hajee Ahmed.
Mongolia s—16 packages oilmanstores, Heptoola Ahmedally ; 30 bottles quicksilver, Pelly and Co.
Jeane Douglas—50 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, Tyabally Chandabhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Annie Reed—300 barrels raisin, Chas W Dow.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s—13 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Loch Ranza, 25 drums turpentine and 10,000 fire bricks, Ebram Peerkhan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—125 cwts coir yarn and 105 cwts coir ropes, Dewjee Mooljee ; 71 cwts gallis, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 101 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co ; 44 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co ; 110 bales cotton waste, Tockersee Jewraj.
Rajpoot—120 bales wool, Harjewan Vussunjee ; 480 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 18 bales hides and skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola & Co ; 7 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Rydall Hall s—27 cwts stick lac, and 118 cwts rattans, Peerbhoy Hackimjee ; 46 bales wool, Goolamhoosen Currimbhoy ; 96 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee ; 210 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 107 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co ; 84 bales cotton, Manockchund Megjee ; 4 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 61 bales wool, Nebraz Natumdass ; 496 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Cassam & Co ; 84 bar-hides cotton, Nursey Jaitha ; 49 bales cotton, Jakursondass Fursotum ; 108 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghelia.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—15 cwts E tooth, Volkart Brothers ; 7 cwts coolfa, 32½ cwts pepper and 11 cwts nux vomica, Currumsey Poonja ; 25 cwts wax, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy ; 25 cwts kupcela, Khimchund Lellbhoy ; 45 cwts kurdee and 310 lbs cardamoms Huttonjee Jeevraj ; 41 cwts coffee, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 10 cwts M of P shells, Momed Essa ; 22 cwts M of P shells, Essabhoy Nensee ; 12 bales skins, Heerjee Dhanjee ; 67 bales skins and hides, Cheena Oona C A Akbar and Co ; 16 bales kips, M M M Pooley and Co ; 14 bales skins, C S Mohidin and Co ; 3 bales skins, Govindhooseln Currimbhoy ; 263 cwts coffee, Mena Nagoor Meera ; 2 cases nutmegs, Rutonjee Jeewaj ; 29 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomar ; 10 bales carpets, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 5 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 3 pac ages T shells, Ebram Wallji ; 13 cases mother-of-pearl shells, Rajbally Mooljee ; 53 cwts gum, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zodiac—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Professor Mahon—35 bags coffee and 1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s—875 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Memfi s—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—125 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Mongolia s—360 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Memfi s—3 pots rosa oil and 32 packages ghatty drugs, Issack Sallon.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chinsura s—129 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass ; 150 bales cotton, Mamed Nensee ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Munsey Poonsey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·709
Temperature of the Air.....	88·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·9
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	93·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)....	84·0
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	268
Fall of Rain	0·00

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1737 Rydal Hall (s), Andrews—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1490 Cape St. Vincent, McBride—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1487 Indiana, Drummond—The Captain.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—W Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails, 14th June.

FOR HAVRE.

955 Professor Mahon, Lampe—The Captain.
326 Rose, Darlau—Viney & Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

1560 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 10th June.

FOR VENICE.

1585 Mongolia (-), Coleman—Mails, 21st June.

FOR TRIESTE.

1351 Memfi (s), Martinolich—A. Lloyd & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1403 Tanjore (s), Fentiman—Mails, 21st June.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Topan.

FOR FALMOUTH.

(30 Moel Eilion, Prechard—Wallace and Co.
375 Zodiac, Ramadale—Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1257 Cæsarea, DeGruchy—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1002 Zuleika, Riddell—Glandstone, Wyllie & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

536 Hope, Corman—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1412 Lanark-hire, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

806 John Howard (s), Seaward—M Nusserwanjee.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1490 Stockbridge, Laing—J. Soares.

FOR BATAVIA.

865 Drumadoon, Poon—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

992 Shadwan, Kaunerlay.

NOT FIXED.

972 Amboto (s), Brown—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1549 Anglo-India, Everitt—The Captain.
965 Abo Briggs, Cruss—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1180 Allegiance, James—W and A. Graham & Co.
1236 Annie Frost, Welburn—The Captain.
1219 Algitha (s), arwood—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1529 Battle Abby, Buke—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott and Co.
763 Beech Holm, Brasier—The Captain.
14 0 Blair Drummond, McLaren—The Captain.
1160 Bernina (s, Allen—W. Nicol & Co.
1286 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Dougal—Edward Bates & Co.
1499 Cannanore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1037 China (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
1266 Colls (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
684 Coldstream, Walker—Sir C Forbes & Co.
824 C A Beyles, Alexander—The Captain.
1647 County of Elgin, Cumming—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1104 Consett (s), Clark—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1117 Duke of Edinburv, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
986 Duchra, Spalding—W and A Graham & Co.
1799 Erin Isle, McFee—The Captain.
1146 Europa, Thesen—The Captain.
498 Fluelin, Livingston—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1045 Francis (s), Leachman—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1506 Famine Tucker—Roberts.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1431 Gaubham, Fletcher—Fenton and Co.
1329 Galloway, Mackinlay—The Captain.
2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W Nicol & Co.
1099 Glandinevig, Lewis—The Captain.
1330 Galatea (s), Pearson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1284 Jeanie Douglas, Janson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
766 Kosa (s), Morris—Rem Bin Ortiz.
902 Khimjee Oodowjee, Bailey—E Bates & Co.
1469 Knight Cosspanion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1126 Lillias, Dick—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1266 Lizzie Bell, Linton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1075 Loch Ranza, Lamont—N Manockjee & Co.
1199 Lorenzo, Routch—The Captain.
1483 Mula (s), Ewell—Rem bin Khaheefa.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1353 Oimara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
553 Robert Morrison, Davies—The Captain.
1468 Reaper, Poole—The Captain.
1311 Rhoda, Lodge—The Captain.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1520 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton.
1443 Simla, Macintyre—Finlay, Muir & Co.
923 Staffe, Rennie—M Nusserwanjee.
498 Shah Jahan, Lawson—W. A. N. Mamed.
1499 Thomas Hillyard, Campbell—The Captain.
1691 Trafalgar, Johnson—The Captain.
1134 Trancois (s), Leseheur—George Lockhart and Co.
1295 Vall-y E Forge, Woodburg—Tudor Ice Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
464 Tenasserim (s), Street.
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Welch, Capt, 25th Regt, on duty, from Fyzabad.

JUNE 11.

Lowlie, Sub Lieut, 66th Regt, on duty, from Belgaum.
Smyth, Capt, R.A, on sick leave, from Secundorabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Brown, Col, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 8.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr D B Cromartie, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.
Mr George Wheatly, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.
Mr S H C Hutchinson, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made, vice Mr J A Vanderputt, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, reduced to 4th Grade :—Mr W Sinclair, Surveyor of the 3rd Grade in the seconded list, to be Surveyor of the 2nd Grade in the same line. Mr C Wood, Surveyor of the 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor of the 2nd Grade.
Mr G H O'Donel, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment in this department.
Mr E Hyde, Executive Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eighteen months' furlough.
Mr T Macpherson, Sub-Engineer, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Mr J R Bell, Superintendent of Works, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Mr B A Maine, Sub-Engineer, Eastern Extension Survey, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Mr G H K Deversil, Assis ant Engineer, attached to the Office of Engineer-in Chief, is granted three months' leave.
Mr Rolfe, Supervisor, Ravi Division, is allowed three months' privilege leave.
Mr R S Harrington, Assistant Engineer, is allowed three months' leave to study the native languages.
Mr Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, is allowed three months' privilege leave.
Mr Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 6.)

Surgeon T Robinson, M B, 4th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Edwardesabad, vice Surgeon T Moloney.
Mr C P Bird, Officiating Judicial Assistant, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore.
Mr L N Broome, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Umballa, is temporarily transferred to the Montgomery District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order is confirmed :—
Regimental Order, dated 27th April 1878 making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Major C E Stewart, 2nd in Commander 5th Punjab Infantry, on leave on medical certificate.
Captain C Mc K Hall, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Lieut J E Main, Quartermaster and officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster.
Lieut R F Jameson, Wing Officer and officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his duties as Wing Officer.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 15th, 4h. 42·3m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 12	1st Summer Ember day	5 24	6 35	9 21 m	2 33 m
	English Mail expected.			8 54 a	3 16 a
Th. 13	.....	5 24	6 35	10 17 m	3 26 m
				9 48 a	4 13 a
Fri. 14	2nd Summer Ember day	5 24	6 36	11 4 m	4 3 m
				10 40 a	5 5 a
Sat. 15	3rd Summer Ember day	5 24	6 36	11 53 m	5 4 m
				11 28 a	5 52 a
Sun. 16	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 36	0 31 m	5 47 m
				...	6 36 a
Mon. 17	.....	5 24	6 37	0 11 m	6 28 m
				1 9 a	7 16 a
Tues. 18	.....	5 25	6 37	0 57 m	7 7 m
				1 44 a	7 58 a

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

NOTHING has been heard lately about the question of restoring Berar to the Nizam's Government ; but we now learn that the English Cabinet has issued its final orders on this subject, and, in reply to the application sent in by Sir Salar Jung more than a year ago, has decided that the question cannot be entertained in any shape during the minority of the Nizam. We believe that this decision has already been communicated to the Nizam's Minister and to his colleague in the Regency, and that it has been accepted unreservedly by Sir Salar Jung and Vikar-ool-Oomrah though no doubt the shelving of the subject for some years must have been felt by Sir Salar personally as a bitter disappointment, as the recovery of the lost province has for some years been the chief desire of his heart, and his hopes had been most unwarrantably raised by the permission Lord Salisbury gave him when he was in England two years ago to submit to the India Office a fresh application in the matter, In coming to the conclusion not at present to enter into the merits of the case the English Government,—for, as we have already said, we believe the Secretary of State for India brought the question before the Cabinet,—has apparently acted on the principle that in politics sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and that dexterous statesmanship consists in putting off to as distant a date as possible the settlement of disagreeable controversies. No doubt, as regards Sir Salar Jung himself, who is, we sincerely believe, the only person in Hyderabad who cares anything about Berar, the reply that he must not raise a question affecting the sovereignty of the Nizam and his relations with the Paramount Power till that Prince himself comes of age, may be regarded as unanswerable. But at the same time such a reply admits by implication the right of the Nizam to raise the question himself as soon as he comes of age ; and we may be convinced that Sir Salar Jung, who constantly broods over this one idea of getting back the province which his uncle advised the late Nizam to alienate, will take care to instil into the mind of the young Chief that he must make it a point of honour never to rest till the British Government constitutes him the real and not merely the nominal ruler of Berar. This is a cheerful prospect for the Government of India of ten years hence. What a thorn the Nizam will be in their side !

YESTERDAY a meeting which was very important to the mercantile community was held in the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce is at present in Bombay, and it is generally understood that he is to investigate the affairs of the Custom-House and find out whether certain much-needed reforms cannot be introduced in the management of that fearfully and wonderfully made establishment. He has conferred with the mercantile community, and was present at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber. It is to be hoped that some practical results will follow from Mr. O'Connor's visit, and that although his being sent to Bombay is not at all relished by the gentlemen who preside in the Custom-House, he will go steadily forward and endeavour to root out abuses which are conspicuous alike for their antiquity and their mischievous effects upon mercantile enterprise. We shall call attention to one or two matters which the merchants of Bombay would like to see redressed.

Under the Opium Act XXIII. of 1876, powers were given to local Governments to make rules consistent with the Act or any other Act in force relating to the Opium trade. They were thus empowered to Prohibit or permit, within the whole or any specified part of the territories subject to such Government, all or any of the following matters :—

(*a*) the cultivation of the poppy ;
(*b*) the manufacture of opium ;
(*c*) the possession of opium ;
(*d*) the transport of opium from one place to another within British India.
(*e*) the importation or exportation of opium into or out of British India ;
(*f*) the sale of opium ;

and to regulate, within the whole or any specified part of such territories, all or any of the matters aforesaid, and also

(*g*) the safe custody of opium warehoused under section seven ; the levy of fees for such warehousing ; the removal of such opium for safe or exportation ; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same ;
(*h*) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Act ; and so on.

These powers were of course granted on the understanding that a certain amount of common-sense would be exercised in framing rules regarding them. In accordance with this Act the Bombay Government framed a Bill, the rules in which were doubtless inspired by the Custom-House officials. The Bill was passed, and now the rules threaten to do a most serious injury to the most profitable trade from which the Government of India draws revenue. A circular has been issued by Mr. Trevor, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, drawing attention to the rules laid down by the Bombay Government, and particularly to the provisions of the rule, "forbidding "transport of opium within or without the "limits of Bombay, except under cover of a "permit, and providing that *no such permit "shall be given for opium brought to Bombay for "wholesale trade and exportation except for "whole or half chests.*" To understand the effect of the words we have italicised, it is necessary to give a few particulars regarding the way in which the opium trade is conducted. The opium is bought up-country by Marwaree and other deal

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STORM AND RAIN AT POONA.

POONA, JUNE 11.

A storm accompanied with thunder and lightning passed over Poona this afternoon. Delightful and copious rain fell.

SAFETY OF THE SHIP CARLOTTA.

KURRACHEE, JUNE 11.

The Amberwitch returned to-day, and has brought the barque Carlotta into harbour all right. The spring tides and fair weather assisted greatly in getting her off.

The butchers' strike has ended. It is intended to reduce the fees.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EXPECTED MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The *Daily News* states, that the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia are expected to meet after the recovery of the Emperor William, who is daily gaining strength.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

All the Plenipotentiaries have now started for Berlin to take part in the Congress. Lord Salisbury left London last evening for Berlin.

THE POSITION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 10.

Constant changes are being made in the Turkish officials and the Ministry here. Osman Pasha has been appointed Marshal of the Palace, at the same time retaining his command.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 11.

CANNANORE, 5-40 p.m.—Weather showery; wind S.W.; thermometer max 83; min. 75; W.B. 78; barometer 29-79. Fall of rain 3 inches 22 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast squalls; wind S. W. to W.S. 4 to 6; thermometer 85-6; barometer 29-850. Fall of rain 1 inch 32 cents.

MANGALORE, 10th.—Weather rainy; wind SW. SW. Fall of rain 33 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind strong SW. 6; thermometer 93; barometer 29-82.

VINGORLA 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 90. Fall of rain 2 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅝ to 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	,, 1s. 8 21-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,, 1s. 8 11-16d.	,,

THE CARLOTTA TOWED INTO KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

We learn by special telegram that the Carlotta, which we reported yesterday as being ashore at the mouth of the Indus, has been got off and towed into Kurrachee harbour by the Government steamer Amberwitch.

We have done Sir George Couper a good turn by ridiculing the *Statesman's* portentous revelations about the offer of the German Government to sell its silver to India; for Mr. Knight, foaming at the mouth with rage, leaves the Lieutenant Governor of the N.-W.-Provinces for a moment in order to demolish his old antagonist at Bombay. Of course, he begins his attack on us with the remark that we don't understand finance and never did, which is so far true that we could never understand *his* finance. In fact, our chief impression regarding him is, that he has spent the whole of his life in the discovery of the most amazing financial mare's nests. It is a curious and melancholy instance of human folly, that Mr. Knight should not yet have learnt by experience the necessity of doubting; his own infinite wisdom, and that all his leading articles should still consist of variations on his amended version of one of Mr. Carlyle's sayings, according to which the population of the world consists of so many hundred millions of human beings, all of whom are fools with the exception of Mr. Robert Knight. He has given two accounts of the alleged offer of the German Government: one representing Germany as willing to exchange its silver for rupee paper at par, and the other as proposing to sell it for bonds of 4 per cent. sterling loan at par. The former account is, on the face of it, absurd, unless we suppose the German financiers had taken leave of their senses; the latter, as we showed yesterday, could not but be instantly rejected by a Government that had any care for the finances of India. As Mr. Knight likes strong language, we give him his choice of either horn of this dilemma. If the Germans offered to buy rupee paper at par, they were idiots; if they tried to get 4 per cent. sterling paper at par for their silver, they must have fancied the Indian Government consisted of idiots. Mr. Knight has got hold of some imperfect information, which he cannot put in an intelligible form; and then, instead of being vexed at his own stupidity, he falls into a fit of suspicion with regard to our gentle criticism. What does he mean, by the way, when he says the German Government would have sold its silver "as it became available?" The silver has all been "available" for the last five years, though it is sold gradually to suit the market. India would have had to buy it all at once, and take the risk of disposing of most of it, unless it chose to hoard the bullion for several years, and to pay interest on it all the while. Whichever way we look at Mr. Knight's strange story, it seems incredible that the Indian Government can have lost anything by refusing to make a bargain with the shrewd German financiers.

YESTERDAY afternoon the streets of Bombay were enlivened by a peculiar spectacle, when another of the monster 18-ton guns was removed to Malabar Hill. One of the municipal steam rollers was attached to the gun, and about sixty soldiers from Colaba pulled with hawsers to help the steam roller. The progress made was but slow, and the hauling operation was watched with great interest by thousands of natives along the route.

As was naturally to be expected, the *Indu Prakash* confesses it has been "sorely disappointed with Dr. Macdonald's accounts. Even as he was soon after the receipt of Mr. Deval's startling accounts of the state of things in the affected districts, which no sooner were they published than they were denounced as false, it was expected of Dr. Macdonald, in our opinion very naturally, that he would send us information either to contradict, which we devoutly wished he could do, the awful tale told us by Mr. Deval or to confirm it if it was a fact. But Dr. Macdonald has done no such thing. In the present state of public disquietude consequent on Mr. Deval's revelations, of which Dr. Macdonald is not unaware, the first thing that he should have done was to report fully and in detail upon Mr. Deval's statistics. In his journey Dr. Macdonald has travelled through the talukas of Sholapoor and Pandarpoor which have supplied, according to Mr. Deval, two very notable instances of heavy mortality and deserted houses; but we vainly look through the Doctor's account for either any confirmation or refutation of these statements. While travelling through the very same talukas it would not have taken much time or labour to test Mr. Deval's statements. These statements, so alarming in character and as it were conflicting with the Government returns, were certainly important enough to deserve a day or two to decide their correctness or otherwise. The omission is so important, and it has already been the cause of so much misconstruction in quarters naturally prone to ill-read the native character, that in the interests of the fair name of Mr. Deval and of the *intriguing Maratha community* we wish that Dr. Macdonald had embraced the first opportunity to disabuse the public mind of the unhappy statistics of Mr. Deval."

ON receipt of an official intimation of the death of the Governor General of Goa, both the Government of Madras and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay addressed letters of condolence to the Government Council of Goa. Sir Richard Temple, after remarking that he had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the late Governor, expresses his deep sympathy with the inhabitants of Goa, and says that the untimely death of their Governor has been a calamity to the country.

AN influential meeting was held at Poona yesterday to concert measures to secure an eligible building site and arrange details for the proposed Albert Edward Institute. Colonel Pottinger was in the chair.

THE Secretary of State has, we understand, sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,94,060 in excess of the original estimate (viz., Rs. 14,07,261) for the completion of the buildings of the High Court and Small Cause Court at Bombay.

THE annual report on the Land and Sayer Revenues of the Collectorate of Bombay for 1876-77, which was submitted to the Secretary of State in March last, shows that the land revenue amounted to Rs. 78,987, being an increase of Rs. 1,170 on the return of the preceding year. There is a decrease of Rs. 1,28,689 under the general head of surplus revenue, caused by two items Rs. 92,607, on account of valuation of ground in possession of different individuals, and a decrease of Rs. 33,368 on account of arrears of rent of railway land recovered from the two railway companies. The revenue from Abkari was Rs. 1,42,852, being Rs. 43,594 less than in the previous year. This decrease is almost entirely owing to the fact that the number of cocoanut, brab, and date trees tapped during the year was about 20,000 less than 1875-76.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has had under consideration a proposal made by the Government of India for the purchase, or construction in England, of an improved tide calculating machine for use in connection with tidal observations on the Indian Coast, and that such a machine will shortly be despatched to India. It is believed that a machine of this kind will be invaluable for the practical purpose of predicting the tides for Indian ports. It will enable tide predicting tables of a much more accurate and complete character than any hitherto in use, to be prepared from year to year for any port for which the requisite observations have been made by a self registering tide-gauge. The expense also of producing the improved tide-tables yearly will be considerably less than that incurred by the comparatively laborious means by which the less perfect tables hitherto in use have been prepared.

THE first volume of the Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for 1876-77 with a valuable review of the Indian Trade has lately been presented to Parliament. It is noted that the principal feature of the trade of the year was the stimulus given to the exportation of merchandize and treasure, coupled with a remarkable increase in the imports of treasure, which were more than double those of the preceding year, or of the average of the four previous years. Notwithstanding a diminution of the imports of merchandize to the extent of 1¾ millions sterling the aggregate transactions of the year amounted to £111,71,6,397—a higher figure than has ever been obtained since the fall in the value of cotton at the close of the American War. The improvement in the trade also continues, as was shown in the figures we lately published of the trade up to the end of March 1878.

THE annual Report on the Land Revenue administration of the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th September 1877, is considered on the whole as indicative of satisfactory progress. The revenue demand when compared with that of the preceding year presents the following return:—

1875-76.....	Re. 61,35,105.
1876-77.....	,, 61,94,699.

Thus showing an increase of Rs. 59,594. The crops were generally good throughout the year, but the famine in Madras and Bombay, and the large demand for wheat and oilseeds for exportation to Europe, raised prices to a height which began to press upon the poor of the non-agricultural classes; which pressure was, however, removed towards the close of the year by an opportune fall of rain which checked the famine demand. It is remarked as a favourable circumstance in connection with the revenue administration of the year that cattle disease was much less prevalent than in 1875-76.

A MEMORANDUM by the Army Sanitation Commission on the Oudh Sanitary Report for 1875, lately forwarded to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, shows generally a serious want of interest and energy in matters of sanitary administration in that Province. It is hoped and believed, however, that one of the advantages of the new *régime* has been a material improvement in this respect.

WE understand that on the recommendation of the Secretary of State a notification will shortly be issued by the Government of India to the effect, that Government officers in India desirous of soliciting Government patronage for literary or other works not published in India must apply through the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

THE quarantine rules for the ports of the Madras Presidency were recently under revision, and the general question has been before the Home authorities. The Secretary of State thinks that whatever rules may be finally settled on, the example of the Bombay Government might with advantage be followed in the non-application of quarantine for diseases already established in the country—such as cholera, small pox, measles, &c. and in its limitation to plague and yellow-fever. Measures for guarding against excessive detention or needless annoyance in the case of foreign vessels when it is found necessary to impose quarantine in respect of cholera vessels proceeding to Europe or the Red Sea, are also recommended.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned for a period not exceeding three years the additional extra Assistant Commissionership for the Punjab Commission recommended by the Government of India two months ago, for the supervision of the conservancy and municipal improvements of Simla.

A TELEGRAM in the *Pioneer*, dated Adamwahan, 8th June, says that "the bridge on the Indus Valley line over the Sutlej was opened to-day by Sir Andrew Clarke. On reaching the bridge, Colonel Peile, Director of State Railways, presented His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, and the officers of the Public Works Department employed on the works, and then read a brief history of the bridge. A short service was performed by the Bishop of Lahore, and the bridge was then named the Empress Bridge, and pronounced by Sir Andrew Clarke to be open to traffic. Subsequently, at the breakfast, the toasts of the Queen and Empress, of the Prince of Wales, and of the Viceroy were proposed by Mr. Rayne, Engineer-in-Chief of the line. Speeches were then made by Sir Andrew Clarke, by Colonel Peile, by the Bishop of Lahore, and by Mr. Rayne."

THE writer in the *Englishman's* weekly journal says, "The late oppressive weather has caused one to reflect how naturally the notion of perpetual torment from heat must have occurred to an Eastern mind. Did we not all live in a state of constant torment from the heat on Saturday and Sunday last, when the thermometer rose to above a hundred in rooms with a punkha constantly waving, and there was not a breath of air by day or night to take away the steamy atmosphere that was drawn from the ground after the late heavy rains? In my experience of India I never recollect two more oppressive days, and it is not to be wondered at that numbers of deaths from heat apoplexy were common. But it was rather too bad of a gentleman, who is daily moving about amongst the ships in the river, to start a report, which soon spread all over Calcutta, that no less than four captains of ships had died from heat apoplexy on Sunday night, when the fact was that only one had fallen a victim. As the names of the supposed dead captains and their ships were given with the greatest accuracy, and it was further added that a report of the deaths had reached the Bankshall authorities, I know a number of persons, friends of the reported dead, who hastened down to the river bank to ascertain the truth of the report, but were at once reassured on seeing none of the usual signals of death flying from any of the ships. Now, what frame of mind can it be which induces a man, generally supposed to be sane, to spread such a report? He could possibly derive no benefit from it, whilst the feelings of many might be injured, and the news of some of the captains' deaths will probably go to England uncontradicted. Fortunately, there is now a telegraph to England by which false reports of this nature can soon be corrected."

THE *Englishman*—One of the appointments announced in the last *Gazette* of the Government of India is, we think, greatly to be regretted. The appointments to the Stud Department have always been considered as prizes for officers who had devoted much of their service to the study of horses and the finest means of remounting the army. All the officers at present filling appointments in it are men of experience varying from 19 years to 38, and they are appointments which men are only fitted for after long years of work at remounting. The post in the Stud are very well paid, the lowest carrying staff pay with it superior to all appointments in the Bengal Cavalry except the 2nd-in-command. Therefore the natural expectation is that they will be given to experienced officers in the cavalry, many of whom would have been glad of the offer; but, far from this being the case, about the youngest officer in the whole service has been picked out to fill the vacancy. Lieutenant E. D. Daly, who was appointed to the Staff Corps last April, is the selected officer. This very young officer has done not quite three years' actual service with a regiment, one of which has been as probationer with the Central India Horse. He can consequently know almost nothing about remounting; in fact, there is not one favourable word to be said for the appointment except that he is the son of Sir E. Daly, K. C. S. I.

VERY encouraging accounts of the condition of the province of Mysore are still coming on, and the official report for the week ending the 1st inst. says that the numbers on relief works continue to decline and prospects are decidedly favourable. Heavy and general rain again fell in every district during the week, and the ryots are busy ploughing and sowing. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,174 tons, or 87 tons less than last week. Since the 18th May, imports have been a little more active. From Bangalore, 573 tons were exported, being an increase of 68 tons. The number of labourers on Civil Relief Works was 7,964, or 1,272 less than in the week before, due almost entirely to the transfer to professional supervision of the Nittur-Mysore Road Work. Four small works were closed during the week, and one other opened in Tumkur Town, to replace the tank work now nearly finished. The Public Works Department furnished employment to 34,757 labourers, being less by 223 than in the week before. In the famine hospitals were 2,216 patients, or 42 more than in the week previous. In receipt of the Village Grain-dole were 8,758 infirm and bed-ridden persons, compared with 9,392 returned for the week before. At Bangalore 1,330 paupers were dealt with. The interim report, dated the 8th inst., says that prospects continue good.

IN another column will be found some translations from the *Peking Gazette*, on the subject of the famine, by Chang Feilun, which will be found most interesting, and which show how deeply it occupies the minds of those about the Court. His quotation from the decree of the Emperor K'ang-Hi is one of singular interest.

THE Committee of the Royal Humane Society have forwarded through the Secretary of State to the Government of India for delivery to Police Constable Maula Buksh, a bronze medal awarded to him by the Society "in recognition of his courage and humanity in saving four women from drowning in the River Ravi on the 11th of April 1877."

THE *Daily News*—Those interested in the cost of modern guns may learn something from a Parliamentary return which has been prepared, showing the sums spent in the manufacture of ordnance during the past year. It seems that the heaviest guns now made, monsters weighing 80 tons apiece, are valued at 10,913*l.*, this sum representing the material, labour, and incidental expenses involved. A contractor would, however, in all probability ask more than this, since he would have to make a charge for new plant and machinery wherewith to make ordnance of this extraordinary weight and size. In the ten or eleven thousand pounds set down by the Woolwich authorities, but little, if any, account can have been taken of the powerful steam-hammer and extensive lathes, whose aid is so indispensable to the manufacture of the gigantic weapons, and if every expense direct and indirect incident to the five 80-ton guns were taken into consideration we suspect the amount stated would not be half that of their actual cost to the country. Coming next to the 38-ton gun, with which the Thunderer, the Dreadnought, and some of our sea fortresses are armed, it appears that they have cost in material and labour 3,720*l.* This does not, it must be remembered, include the carriage or its fittings, but represents only the gun pure and simple. Lighter guns are cheaper in proportion, 25-ton weapons and 18-ton weapons, the metal borne by our finest broadside ironclads, being set down at 2,300*l.* and 1,400*l.* each. In fact, the cost per ton increases in a steady ratio with the size of the gun; for an 80-ton gun the cost is 136*l.* per ton, for a 38-ton gun it is 98*l.*, for a 25-ton gun it is 94*l.*, and for an 18-ton gun it is 80*l.* Turning to smaller ordnance, we find the cost of an ordinary field piece of British manufacture to be about 75*l.* or 80*l.* These, like the heavy cannon, are manufactured of wrought iron, with steel tubes, and of the muzzle-loading type. Compared with the cost of similar weapons in other countries, our field guns occupy a medium position. The Krupp breech-loaders of steel are the most expensive of all, and cost from 100*l.* to 120*l.* apiece, while the new breech-loading cannon of the Austrians, which are made of tempered bronze, or Uchatius metal, are turned out at the Vienna arsenal at the rate of 35*l.* each. The cheapest gun by far, therefore, is this steel-bronze weapon, with which the whole of the Austro-Hungarian army is now armed.

AN elaborate but quixotic plan for the extermination of the cobra has been seriously submitted for the consideration of the Government of India by some simpleton living near Chelmsford. The following is a quotation from the official application:—

"My suggestion is this. Select a band of native soldiers—men of decision, discreet and valiant. The exciting warfare in which these men would be engaged—the destruction of the cobra—would render it of the first importance that they should be protected against both the bite and crushing coil of the enemy. This I further suggest may be done by means of a cuirass of *thick* leather covering the entire body, studded with steel spikes about two inches in length. The spikes whilst preserving the men would destroy the enemy, or at least stun him to loose his hold, and thus afford the men an easy victory by dispatching him. The weapons employed would I think for the most part suggest themselves, such as spears, knives, hatchets, revolvers, and what else besides I know not. . . . . In order to guard against the cobra's fangs whilst in action, the leathern dress should be somewhat loose and the several parts secured by means of thongs or perhaps straps and buckles. In this matter the wearer would be the best judge. The head I would be enclosed in a helmet of the same material as the dress with an iron vizier or thick bent plate glass. In the latter case some means of ventilation would be necessary. I may here perhaps be permitted to mention that a thought came over me to the effect that the climate of India would speed as well to men being encased in leather. I expressed this doubt to a soldier who has just returned from India and who was himself within an ace of being attacked by a cobra. The remarks made to me by this man entirely removed the doubt from my mind."

A LETTER from Mussoorie contains the startling news, "that some fair ladies who had hitherto the entrée to all the Club parties, &c., have by a recent decision of the committee been denied invitations. Very galling, no doubt, to the dear little creatures, but they must endeavour to live through such little disappointments."

AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on May 13 a paper was read by Captain H. Trotter, R.E., on the geographical results of Sir T. D. Forsyth's expedition to Kashgar in 1873. Sir Rutherford Alcock, who presided, before introducing the lecturer to the society, referred with regret to the untimely death of Mr. Cooper, whose efforts to open ways to commerce from India to Western China and to explore those little-known regions, deserved the grateful recognition of all geographers. The circumstances attending Mr. Cooper's death were obscure, but it was believed that he had been killed in an affray with his guard. The President then introduced the lecturer, and explained that, while connected with the expedition of Sir Douglas Forsyth to Kashgar, Captain Trotter had crossed mountain passes 15,000ft. to 20,000ft. above the sea level, and made accurate observations of the altitudes and geographical features of that high land which in the imaginative language of the Persians was called the "Roof of the World." Captain Trotter then described some of the most interesting incidents of the several expeditions he had made in various directions through the territories of the late Ameer Yakoob Beg, and in the course of which he had been able to determine some unsettled questions with regard to the geography of that region and to ascertain the heights of the principal passes of the Pamir and Karakarum ranges. It was a mistake to suppose that the Russians were better acquainted with the country on this side of the frontier than we were. Within their own boundaries their explorations had, however, of late been carried out much more satisfactorily than formerly. Owing to some representations made to Yakoob Beg, the Ameer had at the last moment, and when an expedition under Captain Trotter was about to start northward to determine the position of Lake Lobnor, withdrawn his permission to the force to proceed. Thus the dearest wish of Capt. Trotter's heart had not been satisfied, and it had been left for Colonel Prejevalsky, a gallant Russian explorer, to find that mythical lake and if not actually to shoot, yet to ascertain the existence of the wild camel in that district, and to obtain skins of these creatures. Captain Trotter exhibited a magnificent pair of horns of the *ovis polo*, which he had brought down with his own rifle. Sir Rutherford Alcock, in inviting discussion upon the paper which had been read, remarked that the recovery of Kashgar by the Chinese was an instance of the singular obstinacy and dogged tenacity with which that race held on to any territory they had once possessed; but whether the fertile valleys of Kashgar would remain in the possession of the Chinese or again come under the rule of the native races, or whether they would ever pass into the hands of the British were problems which time would solve. Sir Douglas Forsyth wished to touch upon some points which the modesty of Captain Trotter had led him to pass over without notice. But little had been said about the extreme difficulties under which these observations had been made at heights of between 19,000ft. and 20,000ft., where breathing became painful and any exertion most exhausting. The cold encountered by the expedition was also excessive, and at a temperature at which the hand would be blistered by touching a metal, Captain Trotter had been obliged to make his scientific observations with instruments of exceeding delicacy of construction. Sir Douglas Forsyth next drew attention to the very different circumstances under which Marco Polo journeyed through these regions from those now obtaining there. When no European Power had appeared upon the scene the people had no fear of travellers, and did not shut their doors on them; but since then the gradual advance of Western Powers had made them afraid and suspicious of all Europeans. Yakoob Beg had doubtless exercised great severity, but had used that severity for the maintenance of the most perfect order and peace in his kingdom. The Mahomedans of this region were of a very peculiar type—a friendly, hospitable, industrious race—who received the expedition in the kindest way; but Yakoob Beg had been afraid of giving offence to his powerful neighbours the Russians, and, therefore, would not allow the expedition to carry out all their intended explorations. In conclusion he hoped that with the new policy inaugurated by recent treaties with the Chinese they would not fall back upon the old rule of excluding foreigners from their newly-acquired dominions in Kashgar.

THE principle of *meum et tuum* does not seem to be regarded with proper respect by some superintendents of coffee estates in Ceylon, as we showed lately by an extract from a paternal letter addressed to those "dear boys" which appeared in a local paper. We have since come across a case in illustration of the fact that some of these youngsters are no better than they ought to be, and that something more than fatherly cautions are needed to purge the evil from their midst. In the Supreme Court of Appeal at Kandy recently, the judgment in the case of Sinnaya Chetti *vs.* D. J. Henderson and another, holding the first defendant liable for goods supplied by the plaintiff to the second was affirmed. Commenting upon this decision, the *Ceylon Observer* asks, why should a rice dealer suffer because old Mr. Henderson's nephew was a rogue and misapplied moneys for his own self indulgence which ought to have been spent on his uncle's estate at Kowlahena? The moral drawn by the *Observer* from the case is as follows:—"We have had recently brought to our notice more cases than we have liked to hear of, in which dishonest appropriation and deliberate cheating were beyond doubt. From a very dubious leniency the cases have been hushed up, but an example seems wanted. A member of a firm said to us a few days ago, 'With all the candidates there are to chose from the difficulty of obtaining the services as superintendent of a strictly honest, conscientious man is more difficult than you think. When there is not actual dishonesty, there is what is next to it, and what too often leads to it, a determined resistance to demands for regularly rendered and carefully kept accounts. When knots of such young men meet together, it is a common subject of boast with them how they were not to be bullied into sending accounts just as the agents wished, encouraging each other to resistance, and to a course which often ends in a sudden visit, a peremptory demand for accounts, and the discovery of a deficit more or less large. In cases in which it has amounted to more than a man's yearly salary, he has been known coolly to say —Oh! I'll make it all right: put it against my personal accounts.' This is only a sample of statements of which we have listened with shame and grief. The quality of trustworthiness is that for which European superintendence is sought and highly remunerated—it is, in fact, the glory of the European name for which we all ought to be jealous. Instead of maudlin sympathy with 'unfortunates' of the character described, and efforts to screen them or get them out of the country, let there be a stern determination to remove the stain from the character of a large and important class, a class from which men who become employers themselves are constantly passing. We desire to avoid conveying the impression that there is a general rottenness, only that there are more black sheep tolerated than there ought to be. They ought to be cast out of the flock."

WE are informed that the general results of Municipality administration in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1876-77 have lately been reviewed by the Government of India, and have been declared to be decidedly satisfactory. Though the year was one of distress, the municipal collections of towns in the interior of the Madras Presidency were only 1 per cent. less than those of the preceding year. The average incidence of municipal taxation is 9 annas 1 pie per head; and nowhere exceeds Re. 1 3-3 per head, except at the sanitarium of Ootacamund, where it is Re. 1-15-7. It is a notable fact that barely 10 per cent of the total available income is spent on executive establishments, whilst 25 per cent. is spent on conservancy and sanitation; 18 per cent on hospitals, dispensaries, and vaccination; and 6 per cent. on municipal schools, most of which are subsidized by grants-in-aid on the payment-by-results system, and at which 18,245 boys and girls are receiving elementary education.

AN AUTOMATIC WINDMILL PUMP.

AT a time like the present, when attention is anxiously directed to the storing of water, or its economical raising from rivers and wells, for the pressing needs of the people of India and its agriculture, any scheme that offers well-grounded hope that its application will answer this important end should receive attention. We therefore publish the description of what appears to be a practical scheme for this purpose, the patentee of which claims for it that it will force water by compressed air to a great height and to any required distance.

The apparatus consists simply of a pneumatic pump for compressing air, worked by a substantial wind engine, and a cylinder of cast iron and would be capable of withstanding the severest winds. The compressed air is conveyed from a cast-iron cylinder by a common iron pipe to the automatic force pump which is really the great feature of the machine. This force pump is to be always placed in the well in which or at any required depth, and consists merely of two metallic chambers having each a plain valve opening inwards giving free admittance to water from the well or tank. The stream of compressed air conveyed through the service pipe and already described passes down into the chambers in the water shutting the valves by direct pressure, and forcing the water up through a pipe larger than that used for the air, and to such distance as may be desired. The discharge of water is in a steady continuous stream, and the compressed air acts only on one chamber at a time, thereby affording the chambers an opportunity to refill alternately with water and to open up by their own increased weight a connection with the air pipe. The whole contrivance is extremely simple, and does away with the friction and wear incident to the use of pistons and buckets. The windmill admits of being placed in any exposed position, however distant from the water that is to be raised, and adjusts itself by a rudder to face any quarter from which the wind may choose to blow. Besides, when there is a calm the action of the windmill may be readily kept up—by a couple of coolies interposing a belt and wheel, and by means of a crank attached to the latter, adopt the multiplying process. The machine can be erected in a day or two (some have been put up in a few hours) without any special engineering skill, and requires no attention save that of oiling once or twice a month.

It has but recently been patented under the name of the "Hartford Automatic Windmill Pump," manufactured at Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America. We learn that one of these pumps has been ordered for the Khandeish Experimental Farm.—*Indian Agriculturist.*

THE FIRE AT ENTALLY, CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—As your description of the disastrous fire at Entally was inaccurate in certain points, I beg you to publish the following, which I have collected by careful enquiries:

At about 10-30 P.M., day before yesterday, a widow in Gour Dass's garden, Foolbagan, on the east of St. James'-street, before going to work had put a quantity of half extinguished charcoal out of her oven, close to the *durmah* fencing, and left it there. Nearly a quarter of an hour after she had left her home, the half burning charcoal, fanned by the violent wind that blew the whole day, blazed forth and caught the *durmah* fencing. Scarcely had this hut been completely consumed, when the fire jumped over and caught but in close proximity and spread to some 200 huts (both tiled and thatched) with the speed of lightning, burning them all completely in the space of three hours. The fire brigade arrived at a late hour, and even then it could not render any assistance, as Amherst-street posted the brigade in a perilous situation, whence he had to fly shortly afterwards, throwing the brigade into the water and injuring severely two of his undaunted fellows. If he had placed the brigade on the hospital-road and taken supplies of water from the Circular-road pipes, which were not at an inconvenient distance, he would have rendered valuable assistance. The loss of cattle and poultry were very great, but the loss of human life was only five, and they were all children ranging from 5 to 6 years of age. All these children perished from the carelessness of their parents who went away on business leaving none at home to take care of them. Three of these children belonged to two M. Mussalman brothers who, with their wives, had gone to the Police Court. When the fire broke out they got frightened and concealed themselves behind a water jar in their hut, where two perished, and the remaining one, a male child, thinking the enemy, or the fire, had come in to search through the fire. The loud lamentations and beating of breasts of their wretched young mothers, which I had the misfortune to witness, when the remains of the bodies were being carried to be interred, drew tears from every eye. The other two children perished in pitiably. They had been left asleep by their parents in their bedsteads.

In a catastrophe of this dire description, we naturally expect much assistance from the police. But a young friend of mine who made heroic exertions through a thick night to quench the fire, assures me positively that out of so many constables as are at the Entally thannah, not more than half-a-dozen could be seen at the spot, and these half-a-dozen fellows were of little use.

In conclusion, we are deeply grateful to Mr. Forbes, our ward Officiating Vice Chairman, who visited yesterday all the burnt huts one after another and enquired into the sufferings of their owners. He was deeply affected, and promised, after finishing all his enquiries, that he would try all in his power to offer them material help.

Entally, 6th June 1878 J. B. DUTT.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* of the 4th instant was more than ordinarily difficult reading, as may be judged from the following extract from one of its leading articles:—"As to deficit in our finances it is the most preposterous and mischievous he, that appeal incompetency ever palmed off upon the world—while upon it we have issued that disonal death-warrant of the people—India must now be living, sisting simply of the cash in his hands, and the shares or bonds of which he was owner, when he was possessed of an immense *real* estate as well." We, however on turning to the supplement found the interpretation. The Editor blames the Printer, and calls him names. The Editor had in fact written two articles on the Famine Commission, and the printer gave them to the public as a mixed draught instead of as separate powders. This must have been trying to the editorial mind, which may perhaps have recalled the story of Sam Slick's father, who having to speak in Congress on the elective franchise and agriculture, mixed up the two speeches which he had committed to memory, and astounded his hearers with the assertion that turnips had a right to be represented in the American Senate. "Sit down, Slick," said somebody, pulling at his coat tails, "you're marking a fool of yourself." To which Mr. Slick senior replied, "unhand me villain or I'll actilate you upon the shins of my country." This is what the Editor of the *Statesman* should have done to his Printer.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A REAL DANGER SIGNAL.

WHEN the Naggery collision occurred on the Madras Railway in November last, it was stated by one of the employes who had escaped that a light was seen ahead, but that it was taken for the light kept by the watchman at the crossing near which the catastrophe occurred. It was none other than the light at the head of the goods train into which poor Howe was driving. We occasionally find in the official *Gazette* a list of patents taken out for "inventions" in this country, and it has often occurred to us that some invention is necessary by which a railway train can easily discover one coming in an opposite direction at night. If both these unfortunate trains had had some such distinguishing feature about them nothing would have occurred, and dependence need not have been placed on sleepy station officials. We are informed that a professional gentleman some time ago did submit to Mr. Elwin, the late Agent and Manager, some suggestions by which these collisions could be avoided, but what Mr. Elwin did with the paper deponent saith not. The railway engineers themselves could do something in this line, and Mr. Winter, the Telegraph Engineer, above all others, could surely devise something better than the block system of telegraphing to prevent the loss of life occasioned by these calamities. Trains running on any part of the line between the hours of 8 P.M. and 5 A.M. should show what they are, and it should be rendered impossible for the engine light to be mistaken for any other light.—*Madras Times.*

MR. NESFIELD AND THE DOCTOR OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

A CURIOUS study of the mind of man has been afforded by a letter which has appeared in print from Mr. Nesfield, one of the survivors from the wreck of the Childwall Hall. It may be remembered that Mr. Nesfield, on his arrival at Bombay, gave a very graphic account of the wreck and of the perils of those who got away in one of the life-boats, and Mr. Winter, the Telegraph Engineer, above all others, praised the heroism of the young doctor of the steamer, who, after getting into the life-boat, voluntarily returned to the rapidly breaking up wreck, when he saw that there were more persons on board than the life-boat than she could safely carry. Every one was impressed with the gallantry of the doctor's act, as he was supposed to have been drowned, and a local poet at Bombay burst forth in some verses in his honour. But it appeared afterwards that the doctor was saved, having been hauled up the cliffs from the wreck. Then it was proposed to present some sort of testimonial to the doctor, a proposal which was generally approved of until an attempt was made to throw cold water upon it; and by whom? Why, by the very man, Mr. Nesfield, who had previously so highly eulogized the doctor's bravery. And on what grounds does Mr. Nesfield explain his change of view? He says in effect that, believing the doctor to have lost his life, he classed him as a hero, but finding him to be alive, he does not consider his leaving the boat at all an heroic act deserving a testimonial, since, as events proved, the wreck was quite as safe a place as the boat, and Mr. Nesfield himself wished that he had remained there with his wife. He does not tell us, however, whether this wish to have remained on wreck arose in his mind before or after he had heard that the doctor had been saved, and I should say that it was an afterthought, for no mention is made of any such idea in his first account of the wreck. Mr. Nesfield is, I understand, in the education department. I trust that he is not engaged in instructing the native mind in either logic or moral philosophy.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

COBRA BITE.

A MEDICAL student of the Madura Local Fund Board's medical school, while out on the *maidan* at Tuppatoor heard the hiss of a snake and immediately took to his heels. He found, however, to his astonishment, that the snake had inflicted a wound on the back of his right foot. The wound consisted of three small cuts running in a parallel direction to each other, from each of which some blood was found to escape. He very promptly put on a ligature above the ankle and hastened to the home of the Civil Surgeon, who kindly attended to him. The doctor enlarged the three incisions by a deep flesh cut, and favoured bleeding by bathing the part in tepid water. This proceeding occupied about thirty minutes when it was thought expedient to walk him up and down the verandah, while every symptom was carefully interrogated. The next period was very cold and bathed in perspiration, while his pulse was full and regular and he seemed to be in a state of great mental anxiety. He was kept walking for 24 or 3 hours, during which time 1 oz. of brandy and 30 drops of strong solution of ammonia was administered every half hour. At the end of the 3rd hour he was allowed to lie down, continued very restless until 2 30 A.M., when he fell asleep, from which he awoke in the morning quite well. This has been an exceedingly interesting case, and justifies the plan of treatment so strongly advocated by Dr. Fayrer, namely, that the best treatment in cases of cobra bite is, 1, a ligature above the seat of bite; 2, a free incision; 3, the free use of stimulants as brandy and ammonia; and 4, to adopt such means as shall encourage bleeding from the part incised. The bite of the cobra is identified by two small punctured wounds about one inch apart inflicted as it is by the canine or poison teeth of the snake. The *Dhaboia* and some vipers inflict generally four small wounds, arranged in two rows, while non-poisonous snakes inflict eight to twelve wounds, arranged in four rows. So that the case in question is not more like the bite of a viper than that of a cobra, as three distinct and one very indistinct wounds were visible. If death can be prevented by so simple a plan of treatment, and when we come to consider the very high death ratio from snake bite annually, we wonder how it is Government have not devised some plan so that any one may be enabled to adopt the plan of treatment advocated when bitten by a deadly snake.—*South of India Observer*

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

In the Court of F. D. O. Bullock, Esq., Judicial Assistant, Madan Gopal, M. A., Pleader, High Court, Delhi, *versus* Dr. G. W. Leitner, President, Anjuman-i-Punjab, Lahore.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff sues to recover damages from the defendant, for defamatory words falsely and maliciously spoken of him as follows: "Us ne dhoka diya: wuh nikala gaya: us ne University ka nimak khaya aur nimak harami ki." The defendant pleads that the words are not actionable, and the occasion was privileged. The words complained of were uttered at a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, of which the defendant was President: the plaintiff was not present at that meeting, but his brother was, and this latter wrote to the plaintiff telling him that defendant had used the language recited, and recommending a criminal prosecution. The question whether the words imparted to the plaintiff by his brother were those used by the defendant must be carefully tested, for it is but too manifest that Pisari Lal is imbued with a spirit of animosity towards Dr. Leitner, a feeling which he further demonstrated by the virulent letters he wrote regarding Dr. Leitner to the Editor of the *Safir-i-Hind*. It is substantially admitted that the greater part of the language complained of was used by the defendant. The exception relates to the words *nikal gaya*. These words the defendant says he did not use, and he amplifies his expression into the following which he believes to be in effect what he said, in reply to Barkat Ali Khan: "Khan Sahib, membes laik sabha hai: dusre rajaon ke sath dhoka diya, aur University se nikalke nimak harami ki." Now these words were addressed to Barkat Ali, who was close to the defendant, and Barkat Ali cannot recollect that Dr. Leitner said *nikal gaya*: so striking a charge would scarcely be likely to escape his memory had it been uttered, and when I find that both the defendant's utterances were entirely based upon the information he derived from the records, and that those records

water. Still they would not take it, and, although the prices were again diminished by half, there was difficulty. The price originally asked was Rs. 8 an acre of rice crop; then it was four and then two. Another circumstance which detracted from the success of these works was this: the engineers, in order to overcome the prejudice of the natives, resolved to establish a model farm to show the natives the effect of the canal water; but although they took land, sowed crops, and distributed their water in the most admirable manner, they did not know much about agriculture, and in consequence their crops were a total failure. The natives, of course, saw this and were rather confirmed than otherwise in their objection to taking water. His opinion as to the canal system was that in nine years out of ten there was enough rain without the canals; and that in the tenth year they could subsist on what rain there was—without paying for the canals for nine years when they did not want them, in order to have them in the one year when they were needed. The natives were therefore disinclined to take water from canals till the natural supply absolutely failed. Another difficulty was that of distributing the water to each ryot's field. It was impossible to distribute to each field in India; for not only were the farms small, but they generally consisted of a number of fields, probably not exceeding a quarter of an acre in extent and widely separated from each other. The Government could not make a system of separate channels for each field: but they would supply water bulk, leaving the ryots to make their own channels. But even so, it was found that if a single ryot was supplied with water, he frequently made private arrangements with this neighbour, allowing the water to run out on to his fields without his paying for it. There was, therefore, little hope of making these great undertakings pay unless the water could be taken in bulk.

The Chairman: The result of your experience of these two works is that a London company undertook to construct irrigation works without imposing anything on the revenues of India; that little by little the Government of India has been forced to interfere, and have had to buy, at a very high price, the works constructed by this company, and since then have been driven to a large outlay for what does not at present pay working expenses?

Sir G. Campbell: That is so.

The Chairman: You remember perhaps a despatch from which I read an extract the other day, showing that the estimate in 1871 made by the Indian Government for the completion of these works amounted to £2,077,000; but that in 1876 it had increased to £6,228,000?

Sir G. Campbell: That is so.

The Chairman: And that these proceedings did not encourage the Indian Government to assist financial companies in England to promote irrigation in India?

Sir G. Campbell: No.

The Chairman: Was there not a proclamation issued by Mr. Ravensworth in Orissa, by which he undertook that no increase should be put on the land revenue?

Sir G Campbell replied that such a promise was made, but that in his opinion no proclamation was issued which pledged the Government. Mr. Ravensworth was very enthusiastically in favour of irrigation and while the canal officers said they were not prepared to spend money in improving the country by these works, he stated that the land revenue would not be increased by the people using the canal water. No doubt very much was made of that statement, and it caused considerable complication.

The Chairman: Did it affect the success of the canal?

Sir G. Campbell; No. It was calculated to promote the canal; but it did not succeed.

The Chairman: We know that these canals have been a loss financially. Do you think any direct advantage has been derived from them?

Sir G. Campbell: The canals generally?

The Chairman: No; the Orissa canals?

Sir G. Campbell: No direct advantage whatever; except that a good deal of money has been spent.

The Chairman: Do you think that hereafter the financial position of these works is likely to improve?

Sir G. Campbell: I have not much hope of its improving to the extent of paying. We calculated that, if the whole of the water which works in Nagpore supplied were taken up, still the canal would not pay, although it was successful in providing plenty of water. As to the Orissa works, the question still remains whether or not in course of time the people may be induced to take the water at a moderate rate. It is a matter of opinion; but so far as the experiment has gone, I am not very hopeful of its success.

The Chairman: The Government of India were induced to sanction the formation of these Orissa works under the belief that they would gain large receipts from the extension of irrigation in that part of the country?

Sir G. Campbell: That was their belief on the strength of representations. I do not know who made these representations. Colonel Crofton gave as a reason why the canals did not pay, that many of the works were designed on too large a basis, and that the works were overweighted. I think, however, there is some error in the statement. It is true that the head works are capable of supplying a much larger scheme than those at the estuary; but that is only a portion of the cost, and is not itself overwhelming. The head works being once built every other part is to be taken as a separate work.

By the Committee: The cost of the Orissa works was a cost applicable to a continual demand, but the demand was not continuous. The Sone Canal (continued the witness) was originally conceded to the Orissa Company, and was opened by Colonel Dickens. While he (witness) was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Government of India sent a despatch to the Bengal Government, stating that they proposed to make this work, and enclosing an estimate showing that large profits would accrue, and inviting remarks. He replied that he thought it right to warn them that the estimates were not worth the paper they were written on; that they were only fancy estimates; for the data for making estimates did not exist. The Government of Bengal having warned the Government of India at the time ought not, he thought, to be made responsible for the deficiencies of the work. He had been disappointed in hope of the Sone works paying after the famine in that district, when the natives had received water gratuitously; but according to the latest accounts, things were looking a good deal more favourable. But he was apprehensive on this point, because the question of relative rights of the ryots and the zemindar in Bengal was a large one; and he feared that if the distribution of the water was left to the zemindar, it would be difficult for the ryots to hold their own. When in Egypt last year, he saw this danger illustrated; the zemindar having the distribution of the water getting the best land, and deriving great advantage over the whole place. With regard to the irrigation works designed for north of the Ganges, Sir G. Campbell said the zemindars and the European planters in Behar refused to have them on the ground that, whereas they could grow not only barley but opium and finer crops if the soil was once irrigated, it would be good for nothing afterwards. Under all the circumstances, Lord Northbrook decided to abandon these schemes, and in his (witness's) opinion very rightly. While he was in Bengal, plans for compulsory irrigation were discussed, proposed by General Strachey, whose view was that irrigation being necessary for a great part of India, and the natives understanding their own interests so little that they would not take the water, the best plan was to make the canals and require the natives either to take sufficient water to make the canals pay or to make up any deficiency caused by their not doing so. The difficulties of tenure and of distribution of water were such that, if it could be ensured that no irrigation scheme should be undertaken which was not in itself wise and good and justifiable, he (Sir G. Campbell) quite admitted that there would be a good deal to be said in favour of a compulsory system, the more so as the canals in Madras which had succeeded had done so under a system which was practically for the most part compulsory. The irrigation rates were amalgamated with the revenue rates, and the latter being at the discretion of the Government were imposed on the people just as an owner who had once been registered as having taken the water had no option of withdrawing. But at the time when General Strachey's plans were discussed, public opinion was very much in favour of irrigation; and he feared that if such a law was passed, the department would cover the country with expensive works, and impose taxes to make up the deficiencies of such works.

Passing to the subject of communication as a means of preventing famine, Sir G. Campbell expressed the conviction that railways had to a large extent diminished famine, and that when a complete system of railway communication was established, no famine leading to great loss of life need occur; and added that the experience in Bengal showed that comparatively little was done to relieve the famine by the Ganges communication.

The committee again adjourned.

THE STORY OF A BRIGAND.

THE *Daily News* correspondent in Rome writes:—

Another band of brigands has been organised in the vicinity of Palermo. Its chief, one Oliva, was a brigadier of carabineers, originally from the Romagna, who served in the district of Termini Imerese, and worked incessantly with Inspector Luschesi for the capture of the notorious Condottiere Leone. His activity and sagacity were such that Leone must inevitably have fallen into his hands; but unluckily for him and his fellows, to the prize-money which had been set on Leone's head, it happened that on the very day of Leone's being shot he was absent on other duty. His comrades affected much regret at his having missed his share of the glory and its reward, but churlishly demurred to his request for some recognition of his services, much greater as these were than other services which had been handsomely recompensed. The unkindest cut of all to him was, however, his seeing promoted to the rank of sergeants, two comrades of his who had contributed infinitely less than he to the hemming in and the slaying of Leone. He repaired to Palermo, and demanded justice, but he received no satisfaction; on the contrary, he was treated with discourtesy, and even threatened with disciplinary punishment. Stung with resentment, he deserted his corps and took to the hills, with the resolution of becoming a brigand. He was not long in finding other deserters and outlaws like-minded with himself, and these he formed into a band which has already given proof of its marauding efficiency under his leadership. His knowledge of the country, acquired in the service which so badly requited him, is even greater than that of his pursuers, and the Palermo papers predict that unless a stray shot put an end to him, he will rival the bold aggressiveness, and the evasive dexterity of a Di Pasquair, a Capraro, or a Leone.

DAVE CARSON'S benefit came off at Shanghai on May 3 to a very good house. The performance needs no particular notice, considering all that has been previously reported of its merits. And yet there was one item in the programme which caused us positive regret. We allude to that abortion of a national song—that quites sense of vulgar, music-hall, pseudo-patriotic sentiment —"We don't want to fight," &c. The thunders of applause with which it was received showed how little people think of what they hear in these catchy, clap-trap production. The rhythm of the air carries everything before it, and the moment the introduction was commenced, the gods began to sing it, before the singer on the stage took up the strain of the orthodox time. We felt grateful that amid the long and loud applause a very important minority were silent; and were not touched even by the "Grand Tableau" of two sailors holding the British Ensign in their off hands, pointing with their near ones to Britannia and the British Lion illuminated for a single second by red fire. The travestie of the whole affair was complete when the fact of the very disproportionate number of Britishers who took part in the picture and the song is taken into consideration. It was the most unEnglish way we had an exhibition that ever came within our ken under the guise of patriotism, and we hope that our friends who so thoughtlessly enjoyed it, will reflect on its utter falseness of sentiment. We love "the courage that mounteth with occasion"—which, God be praised, has never failed dear Old England:—

This fortress, built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war;
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happy lands.

We love the rousing strains so familiar to all of us which form a part of patriotism although that no nation can surpass in beauty, energy and spirit-stirring power; but mere senseless boasting, or cock-a-doodle-doo-ism, is so offensive to our national feeling, that it is humiliating in the extreme to hear it received as it was last night: and as we are told it always is by the Music Hall audiences for whom it was written. As sings our bard:—

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the blast of war blows in our ears
Then imitate the action of the tiger;
Stiffen the sinews; summon up the blood.

—*The Celestial Empire.*

THE REVIEW BEFORE THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.

THE well-known military correspondent of the *Times* makes the following remarks on the appearance of the troops that took part in this review:—

The Review before Her Majesty at Aldershott yesterday, though confined to the empty pageant of a march-past, possessed more than usual interest, from the fact that the troops present were no mere skeleton regiments, such as usually parade before the Queen, but heavy battalions up to war strength, equipped as they would take the field. It would indeed be hard to find fault either with the appearance of the men, their steadiness under arms, or the workmanlike turnout of the Regimental Transport equipment, and yet to a critical eye there was much to be desired before the Aldershott Division could be deemed fit to take its part in active campaigning. Far as we have pushed our military reforms in the past few years, they need still wider scope. To a great extent up to the present time theorists have carried the day, and there is a marked want of practical utility about the many so-called improvements, noticeable in the equipment of all branches of the Service. There is, too, on the part of many a want of attention to those minor details of drill and discipline which in bygone days were such a marked feature in the British Army. Small sins of omission, which offend the eye of the martinet, *lâches* which would not pass unchecked on a regimental parade, all tended to detract from the general success of the Review, and go far to prove that the late attempt to promote drill in loose formation have imbued officers with loose ideas. Staff officers omitting to salute regimental colours as they ride past them is contrary to military etiquette, is offensive to the feelings of the colour party, and is the theme of warm sarcasm in the barrack-room. Another point which marred the effect of the march-past was the carelessness of mounted officers of infantry, who in the majority of cases made no attempts to keep their dressing. The saluting of infantry officers was decidedly bad, some moving the sword round and lowering the point as in the old days of the slow march, others cutting the blade through the air with the rapidity of lightning. Staff officers likewise saluted much as it pleased them, and in the final advance in review order pressed so close on the General commanding that it was impossible from the front to distinguish him from the brilliant *cortège* which surrounded him.

The two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery which headed the column fully maintained the reputation of the corps, and looked fit to go anywhere or do anything. It would be hard to find their equals in any army. Their turn-out was excellent, and the dressing of the guns as they went by Her Majesty simply perfect. Immediately following the Horse Artillery came the Cavalry Brigade in column of squadrons, the leading regiment, the Royal Dragoons, being conspicuous to much for its superiority in numbers as for its steadiness on parade. The 16th Lancers, which followed them, were very weak, and, possibly owing to their recent arrival at the camp, or what not were by no means as steady as they were wont to be under a late Colonel; the 18th Hussars were weak also, the squadrons in both these regiments being below the strength of a troop on war footing. In rear of the Cavalry came five batteries of Field Artillery: these were all armed with the muzzle-loading 16-pounder rifled gun, and if they are a sample of what the Royal Regiment of Artillery is, there is little doubt that it is equal—if not superior—to any in the world. These batteries were succeeded by the Pontoon and Engineer Trains. They not only looked serviceable, but marched past in a manner that their brethren in the Artillery could not surpass; the "Telegraph troop," photographic waggons, and pontoons impressing the spectator with the idea, not only of the cost but of the science of war.

It was scarcely a happy idea putting the 31st and 49th Regiments into the 1st Infantry Brigade. They are not in the 1st Army Corps, and have not as yet been furnished with regimental transport; their ranks, too, have recently been filled up with men of the Militia Reserve who did not impart an element of steadiness into these two distinguished old corps. The consequence was that the smartness and steady bearing of the 52d Light Infantry—*clarum et venerable nomen*—was all the more noticeable, marching by upwards of a thousand bayonets in the ranks: followed by its eight company transport waggons and its ammunition carts, it looked the *beau ideal* of a light infantry corps, well worthy its old reputation. We looked in vain for any sign of raw lads or unsteady Reserve men in the stalwart companies of Sir John Moore's favourite corps.

The 2d Brigade was composed of the 29th, 41st, and 86th Regiments, the centre battalion being especially marked for its steady marching. The County Downs were very short of officers; two to a double company of close on 200 men is scarcely sufficient even for peace requirements. The 3d Infantry Brigade comprised the 2d Battalion 4th (King's Own), the 26th Cameronians, and the 3d Battalion 60th Rifles, the leading battalion being the only infantry corps on the ground with the new helmet. Whether the head dress had anything to do with their reception it would be hard to say; but their appearance was the signal for a round of applause, which the regiment certainly deserved. The rear of the column was brought up by the Army Hospital Corps, perhaps the most useful body of men on the ground. Their marching was most creditable, and their appearance neat and smart.

The Infantry returned past the Queen by brigades in line of quarter column, and then took up position for the final advance in review order, while the Cavalry and Artillery trotted past.

There is little doubt that, taken as a whole, a finer body of men has never stood on the Aldershott Parade since the days immediately after the Crimean War. The admixture of Reserve men has had the effect of adding a leaven of old soldiers to skeleton battalions, and as these men have readily fallen into their old ways and taken a pride in showing they have not forgotten their soldiering, the result is most satisfactory. One point, however, connected with this subject deserves passing notice, and that is that very little pains has been taken to send men back to their old regiments. For instance, there are many old 52d Reserve men now draughted into the 26th Cameronians and many Cameronians into the 52d. These two corps are lying side by side at Aldershott. It surely would not have been a difficult thing in such a case to have sent men to their old corps, and thus kept up that *esprit de corps*, the germs of which were doubtless sown years ago. In small matters like this our military administration fails, and it is small matters like this that the soldier feels acutely.

The turn out of the Regimental Transport might have been better. Some battalions—but these were in the minority—appeared on parade with the full complement of baggage-waggons and ammunition-carts; others with five waggons and one cart; others with no ammunition-carts at all; in fact, the order seemed left very much to the discretion of the commanding officer. There may have been reasons for the want of uniformity, but if battalions cannot turn out fully equipped at a Queen's Parade at Aldershott with 48 hours' warning, it is absurd to suppose that the 1st Army Corps is ready to embark for foreign service at a moment's notice.

There is no doubt that the issue of regimental transport to infantry battalions is a step in the right direction, and adds much to the mobility of the army, but we are not prepared to admit that the system now adopted is by any means perfect. The baggage-waggons are cumbersome and too heavy. On the good macadamized English roads with stout English horses this is not so much felt, but in uncivilized countries, where there are no made roads but where the carts would sink axle-deep in mud, the transport-waggon would, we fear, be found an incumbrance. Again, in serving in Turkey, it would be found possible to fill up casualties only with small, underbred horses, which would be quite unfit for the task of dragging these huge conveyances. The ammunition-carts labour under the same disadvantage. They are of much the same stamp as those which the Russians condemned during the past campaign as being utterly unsuitable for the exigencies of hard warfare. It is useless to argue that where a gun can go there can an ammunition waggon follow. It should be accepted as an axiom that regimental reserve ammunition should be so carried that it can accompany skirmishers over the roughest country, even as the Indian mountain batteries can work with infantry skirmishers. To insure this end, there is but one plan feasible, and that is to use pack carriages, as was the case in the Hazara Expedition in Abyssinia and in the recent Jowaki Expedition.

There are many other points in the equipment of the troops which deserve passing notice. The new bayonet, though an improvement on the old, inasmuch as it is longer, is far from being the best weapon the soldier can possess. It is valuable for only one object, and that is for stabbing an enemy. The sword bayonet, though certainly more unwieldy when fixed, can be put to a dozen uses—cutting brushwood, cutting up and skinning sheep and cattle, cutting turf for bivouac fires, and many others; in addition to all these it is longer, and consequently in a hand-to-hand fight of more value than the present three-cornered, fluted weapon. We cannot understand why, when a change was to be made, the best and most useful weapon was not selected.

Turning from the Infantry to the Cavalry, we shall be glad to see the present glittering head-dress of the Royal Dragoons done away with before they go on active service, and we would wish that some improvement might be made in the sword-belt for all mounted branches. That worn by the Central India Horse seems to have won universal admiration, and certainly is worth a trial, for nothing can be more unsightly or more inconvenient than the one now in use.

Taking the review as a whole, Her Majesty has good reason to be proud of the handful of men she saw at Aldershott yesterday. They are fair representative types of the troops we could send abroad. In *physique*, drill, equipment, and discipline they cannot be surpassed by any army in Europe. England need have no fear of intrusting her honour in the hands of the Army now ready for active service, for no army has yet left our shores which could in any way compare with the men whom Sir Thomas Steele led past Her Majesty yesterday.

THE *Melbourne Argus* newspaper has, within the last fortnight, exposed a very glaring case of plagiarism on the part of a religious journal, known as the *Southern Cross*, in which an article in that periodical is proved, on comparison, to be the *facsimile* of an address given by an American Minister in the States. Unfortunately for the Editor, instead of at once meeting the charge, and acknowledging his fault, he attempted to shuffle out of the indictment, but in the end only succeeded in entangling himself irrecoverably. The case excited much unfavourable comment, the more especially as a leading Wesleyan Minister attempted a counter hit at the *Argus* which failed miagrably.

I MENTIONED in a previous letter that a fresh Tichborne sensation was coming to light in the person of an unhappy lunatic confined in a Sydney asylum and known by the name of Cresswell. The agents in the sister colony were very positive over their man and got a member of Parliament to move that the patient be permitted to leave his Asylum for Europe to appear as the veritable Arthur Orton, and thus be the means of releasing the unfortunate nobleman languishing in Her Majesty's gaols at home. The Sydney minister appears to have been beyond the region of romance, for, in a few words, he burst the bubble. He stated that Arthur Orton had letters tatooed on his arms; Cresswell had none, nor had he either of his ears pierced, which Orton had. There were other evidences which disposed of Mr. Cresswell being Mr. Orton, so that that game was played out.—*Melbourne letter.*

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THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Time Tables, which comes into force from the 5th of this month, will be seen in this Guide.

* The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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